THE HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE L.NARASIMHA REDDY

WRIT PETITION No.26134 of 2005

Dated 9th December 2005

Between:

U.Gangaiah S/o.Utti Narayana, Occ: Conductor

…Petitioner

and

The APSRTC, rep. by its Chairman & Managing Director,

Musheerabad, Hyderabad & another

…Respondents

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O R D E R:

The petitioner is employed as conductor in APSRTC. He was issued a Charge Sheet, dated 2.3.1993, on the allegation that he committed certain irregularities, while conducting the bus on 21.1.1993, and that he was required to submit the explanation, as to why necessary disciplinary action shall not be taken against him. The petitioner submitted his explanation to the same. On a consideration of the same, the second respondent passed an order, dated 15.5.1993, imposing the penalty of stoppage of annual increment, for a period of six months, with cumulative effect. Hence, this writ petition.

The only point urged by the learned counsel for the petitioner is that the second respondent imposed the penalty of stoppage of annual increment, for a period of six months, with cumulative effect, without conducting departmental enquiry. He placed reliance upon the judgment of the Apex Court in ***KULWANTH SINGH GILL v. STATE OF PUNJAB,*** and submits that stoppage of increment is a major penalty, and it

cannot be imposed, except by conducting departmental enquiry.

Learned Standing Counsel for the respondents, on the other hand, submits that the penalty imposed against the petitioner itself is minimal, if the lapse on his part is taken into account.

It is a matter of record that the second respondent imposed the penalty of stoppage of annual increment, for a period of six months, with cumulative effect, on the basis of the charges levelled against him. Though the charge sheet was issued to the petitioner, before the penalty was imposed, no departmental enquiry was conducted. In ***KULWANTH SINGH GILL's case*** (supra), the Supreme Court held that stoppage of increments, with cumulative effect, is a major penalty, and it cannot be imposed, except by conducting departmental enquiry. In view of the same, the impugned order cannot be sustained.

In the ordinary course of things, the impugned order needs to be set aside, leaving it open to the second respondent to pass fresh orders. To avoid further delay and complication in the mater, this Court is of the view that the impugned order can be treated, as the one for stoppage of annual increment, without cumulative effect.

Hence, the writ petition is partly allowed, directing that the order, dated 15.5.1993, passed by the second respondent, shall be treated as the one for stoppage of annual increment, for a period of six months, without cumulative effect, and that the petitioner shall not be entitled for any monetary benefits up to the date of this order. There shall be no order as to costs.

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9th December 2005

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